THE DRAMA ABROAD.

Dion Boucleautt's New Play-Formonti The Work and What is Said of It.

LONDON, August 21, 1869. Hyde Park is empty. The opera is closed. The Queen is "out of town," as usual. The Princess of Wales is drinking the waters of Wildbad. Parliaadjourned. The Ministers are scattered all over the country. The Irish Church bill excite ment is over. The indignant Irish clergy have given up talking treason and are busily engaged in leath ering their nests before disendowment actually takes place. The London papers are as stupid as usual. Yet there is a great excitement in the metropolis-an excitement that threatens to cast even the Harvere and Oxford boat race into the shade, and its name is "Formosa." It is all owing to that bold sensation dramatist, Dion Boucleauit, who has ventured to serve up a very ordinary dish of London life upon the London stage in his new play of the "Railroad to Rum." The critics are experiencing a revival of morality; the man who writes letters to the London Times is fairly aroused; the editors have sharpened their pens and their virtue, and every day the columns of the press teem with indignant denunciation of the terribie fellow who is charged with presenting to the eyes of innocent maldens and unsophisticated youths the inner life of a sacred portion of London society, and with "familiarizing great mixed audiences with scenes of queandom and scoundrelism which no one can be the better for beholding." One writer is shocked at the idea of presenting the moral conveyed by the history of formosa to the minds of "the servant gris and milliners who fill the pit and galieries of Drury Lane theatre, to say nothing of the tradesmen's daughters in the dress circle or the underpaid governesses at the back of the boxes." Another protest against "this degrading speciacle on the score of morality, in the interests of the drama and for the sakes of the audience and actors." How the actors are to be affected by it does not clearly appear, unless on the supposition that the young lady who personates Bouckault's heroine is in danger of taking to Fulham villa the as soon as the piay is over, just as the stage brigand is liable to rush of and commit a murder immediately after he has changed his plumed cap and buskins for an ordinary dress. The whole pack of penny-a-liners is uttering the same cry, and to read the daily journals one would suppose London to be a model of propriety morality and virtue.

But for all this the new play draws overflowing houses; the treasury is rapicily filling up; the actors receive their sanaries in full at the end of every week, and the Prince of Wales, leaving his invalid wife at Wildbad, has arrived in London for the express purpose of passing judgment upon the fidelity to nature displayed in the picture of Formosa and her surroundings.

Iwo words might well suffice as an answer to all the fiorid objections of the press to Bouccault's new production—"It pays." The touchstone of ment is success, and the warning voices of the critics have creating not had the effect of deterring the public from patronizing the play. To be sure, experience teaches us ns of the press teem with indignant denuncia tion of the terrible fellow who is charged with pre-

English Theatrical Gossip. London, August 21, 1869. At a touch from the wand of Fashion the millionpeopled city, whose streets but yesterday were swarming with countless equipages, is transformed into a wilderness of brick and mortar. "London" at this present writing is but another name for "Pal The tramp of the blue-coated "Bobby" sounds hollow and heavy upon the descried pave ments; the sparrow chirps desolately upon the house top, and the Italian organist grinds his instrument of torture for the anguish of kitchenmalds alone. Everybody who is anybody is out of town. Being ody, I remain behind to "watch the wild vicissitudes of taste," an employment which Dr. Johnson ong the misfortunes of human life. With all due deference to the ponderous philosopher of Boit Court, I am of a different opinion. I am free to admit I had rather be in the Scottish highlands or argin of Lake Windermere, or amid he mountain solitudes of the Jura, or saunterear "the blue gushing of the arrowy khone;" but having no such luck, and being where I am, here in the village of London, I find something to divert the fancy and gladden the imagination in oth on the stage and in real life; to remark how which is a matter of admiration to-day is likely morrow. There was a time-alas! the day-when truthful of life as it really is would have had a chance f going down with the town. This is no longer so. 'The days of chivalry" are gone, exclaimed Edmund 'Vraisemblance." The mirror now held up to nature upon the stage is no truthful reflex, but rather a magnifying and distorting glass of the strongest power. Yet the play is not the less liberally patroned on that account, but rather the more so. Look at Mr. Dion Boucicault's new drama of "Formosa, or the Railroad to Ruin," now in course of trium phant representation at Drury Lane. Critics "scattered like ratsbane up and down the pit" protes against the monstrous incredulity of the plot, and angry fathers of families denounce the piece as pernicious to the morals of their wives and children; nevertheless they and their wives and their children go to see it in shoals, and despite the sneers of the cynical and tears of the judicious the play draws like a magnet. Que couler vous? as the Prenchman says, with that ineffable shrug of the shoulders possible to Frenchmen alone. Reversing the fate of those poetical productions, of which it was written in the days of Horace, "laudantur et algent'-they are praised and are famished—the sensational damas of modern times are scorned and vilified; but they prosper. There is no denying that the incidents of "Formosa or the Railroad to Ruin" (so called because it is all about a boat race), are exceedingly unlike the occurrences of this work-a-day world. But say what you will, they are exciting, and as the characters are well drawn and the dialogue is witty and fluent the play succeeds, and would succeed though you were to burst in twain for indignation at it. As for the outery against it on the ground of im morality, such a com-

twain for indignation at it. As for the outcry against it on the ground of immorality, such a complaint comes well from us who listen with delightto "Medea" and "Traviata" and are enraptured with the escapades of Mme. Schneider in the "Grande Duchesse." Of a verity we Britishers save our virtue at the spigot and waste it at the bung. The story is imprecable, grant it; but is Shakapeare always on the side of probability? How about the Ghost in "Hamlet," the witches in "Macceth" and the metallic caskets in the "Merchant of Venice"? Anyhow, "Formosa" is a hit—a very palpaple hit. The house is crowded nightly from floor to rooftree; so the author and manager are in glorious spirits and confident of the patronage of the public, snap their fingers at the malcontents. "Such is hie," says Mrs. Gamp, "which is the end of all things."

The Charing Cross theatre is now under the management of Miss Fowier, into of the Gaicty, who inaugurated her enterprise on Wednesday evening by the production of a new burlesque—as bad a one as with the experience of bad burlesques I remember to have seen. It is from the pen of Mr. F. C. Bernand, who should have known better than to associate his name with such a drowsy production, and it is called "Little Faust and Thore slephistophines." Whether it is a contortan of Mr. Cremicux and Jacine's "Petit Esust," brought out last April at the Follies Dramatiques, or whether it is only a new nonsenficel version of another extravaganza on the same subject and by the same author, brought out her little to the purpose to inquire. It turns a sublime poem, Goethe's "Faust." into ridicale, but not late turners as no more fan is it tiefs is grass in Salara of show beneats the croptes knows of faces.

"Our burliesque writers," observes one of the London critics, "If they are to have free gravilege to rice."

It knows no more of fan than he who dwells Beneath the tropher knows of specers.

"Our burlesque writers," observes one of the London critics, "It they are to have free privilege to rine roughshod over Parmassas ought at kelst to do so in such a style as, like Gilpin, to provoke the inich of the spectators. If a thing of beauty is No be a joke forever let the joke at all events be such as may be laughed at." I should be sorry to be accounted littgious—very sorry, indeed, to be classed in the same entegory with the querelous critic mentioned in the "Tale of a Tup," who, while admitting that Homer was a man of some talent, yet found justification in the "tale of a Tup," who, while admitting that with nim for his utter ignorance of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; but with every disposition to be good natured, I am bound to say that this burlesque is as heavy as motion lead, "The memory of youth is a dream," says the Arab proverb. Plays there be, and this is one of them, the memory whereof is a yaw. How one earth the manager contrived to get together such a bey of massive limbed ladles as figure in the ballet passes

comprehension. I never saw such colossal lucies in my life before.

I can't describe them, though so much they strike, Nor liken them—I never saw the like.

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"Acts and Galagies" has done but little for the renovated Princess", the opera being performed mignity to very famin bases. It has been placed upon the stage with made, and brilliancy of scenae adornment, outself the beauty and brilliancy of scenae adornment, outself the brilliancy of the highest admiration of the brilliancy of the brilliancy of the brilliancy of the brilliancy and the brilliancy of the brilliancy and the brillianc

At the Queen's theatre Mr. Bernaud's sensational melodrama, "The Turn of the Tide," keeps the prosperity of the establishment at high water mark.

Mr. Robertson's comedy of "School" is still so attractive at the Prince of Wales, that there is little prospect of a vacation.

Business has been very

Mr. Robertson's comedy of "School" is still so attractive at the Prince of Wales, that there is little prospect of a vacation.

Business has been very slack of late and so continues at the Olympic, where Miss Constance Roden sings sweetly enough, but fails to win favor for the musty old opera of "John of Paris." Yet the piece is worth "seeing," I will not say "hearing," if only for the sake of the tenor, who, while he sings, throws his head and eyes about in a manner wonderful to behold, reminding one of the "Anthropoglosoa," or the mechanical figures in a barrel organ. It is marvellous how be does it, but he does.

The Haymarket is closed, and the company, with Mr. Buckstone at their head, are on a professional pilgrimage through the country. Being one day last week at Manchester, a sudden freak, but not wholly without precedent, selzed two of the company, Mr. Kendall and Miss Madge Robertson. Nothing must do them but to get married; so off they went to St. Saviour's church, Chariton-on-Medlock, whence, after a brief interview with the Rev. Mr. Birch (absit omen!), they returned man and wife. In the evening they played in "As You Like it," the bride appearing as Rosalind, the bridegroom as Orlando. Mr. Kendall is one of a number of young actors who have sprung up of late years, and who were very much needed upon the London stage, their special-tes being, not histrionic talent of a high order, but good taste in dress, and, what is more important, easy, gentlemanilke deportment. Mrs. Kendall is a sister of Mr. T. W. Robertson, the well known dramatist. A marriage contracted under similar circumstances was that of Mr. Charles Kean and Miss Ellen. Tree, who were wedded one morning at St. Marr's church. Dublin, appearing the same

dramatist. A marriage contracted under similar circumstances was that of Air. Charles Kean and Miss Ellen Tree, who were wedded one morning at St. Marx's church, Dublin, appearing the same evening, by a strange coincidence, in Tobin's comedy of "The Honeymoon." It is strange what an infectious thing marriage is. I know a young man who got marriage the other day.

And, by the way, talking of marriage reminds one of Dunnow, a dirty intile town in Essex, where it was formerly the practice to present a flitch of bacon once a year to any marriade couple who could prove that a cross word had not passed between them for a twelvementh and a day. Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, not only founded a story upon this strange custom, but revived it, awarding the fiften to a certain Mr. and Mrs. Barlow. The institution has of late years failen into abeyance, owing, it is believed, to a general feeling of disgust excited by the discreditable but very characteristic rick of the last successful competitors, an Irish couple, known in Islington as Mr. and Mrs. Offiaerty, whose amicable relations for a twelvemonth and a day were sufficiently accounted for after they and carried off the flitch by the fact that they had and a day were sufficiently accounted for after they had carried off the fitch by the fact that they had been living asunder all the time.

Theirs was the best of unions past all doubt; They never met and therefore ne'er fell out. Theirs was the best of unious past all doubt;
They never met and therefore ne'er feil out.
Last Monday the old ceremonial was once more revived, under the presidency of Mr. E. T. Smith, of Cremorne, and formerly lessee of Drury Lane. Two fitches were presented, one to Mr. and Mrs. Leader. The successful claimants were then carried in a somewhat elaborate procession through the town, to the accompaniment of a band, and with the attendance of a great crowd. There was afterwards a fite champetre, in which the amusements were a mock tournament, a bicycle race, a Punch and Judy show, a clowns' tournament, another Punch and Judy show, a Maypole dance and a display of fireworks. A gentleman, whose name is at present withheld, is stated to have expressed his readiness to bequeath a sum sufficient to secure an annual presentation of the fitch. The amount required is stated to be about seventy pounds. It is "very excellent fooling," no doubt, but before he throws away his seventy pounds I vish the gentleman in question would have a few words with me.

Next to getting married the pleasantest thing in the world I should think must be to go up in a balloon.

Up in a balloon, boys.

at the West End he crops up at the East in som

When learning's triumph o'er her barbarous foes First yeared the stage immortal Shakspeare rose. Just so. But he is fallen in our days, and does not seen likely to rise in a hurry.

Fach change of many-colored life he drew,
Exhausted worlds, and then imagined new.
Exhausted worlds, and then imagined new.
Worlds, though in a sense very different from his
and as for their dead ones, they are indeed stranged

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

Modern Advance in Africa and Asia-What to Be Done-Geography and Astronomy-The Social Movement in China and India. At the inaugural meeting of the British Associa Exeter, England, on the 18th of August, Lord Stan

ley and Lord Halifax were among those present on the platform, and it was expected they would take part in the proceedings on the conclusion of the President's address; but the duty of proposing and econding the usual vote of thanks fell to the lot of the Earl of Devon and Sir Stafford Northcote, and

The geographical section was presided over by Si Bartle Frere, whose address referred chiefly to the subjects to be brought forward for discussion. He have no intention to attempt any systematic sum mary of the progress, present state or prospect geographical science generally. Such an fort would be impertinent in the presence of some of the great geographers whom we see around us, and considering that the comprehensive and exhaustive annual address of Sir Roderick Murof our members and visitors, it would be superfluous were I to essay even a sketch of the progress of geo graphical science since the British Association las net at Norwich. My object will be simply to state the proposed course of our proceedings in this sec-tion of the association, and to inform you very briefly, and by way of introduction only, on what associates or from visitors who honor us with their presence information which may be either new in itself or may form the basis of useful discussion by masters or disciples of the science. Polar discovery dence in all classification of recent geographical in-quiry, and in this branch we cannot expect much that is new to be laid before our present meeting we are now in the midst of the very brief season during which an Arctic summer allows the navigator for a few weeks only any chance of making fresh discoveries, and cannot for some weeks longer hear what measure of success may have attended attempts like that of Mr. Lamont, to extend our knowledge of the regions adjacent to the North Pole, and especially to solve the great Arctic problem as to the existence of a great open Polar basin, and we must not expect too much. The point has been passed at which skill and well directed energy could command important results in the way of discoveries in those seas. Each fresh addition to our knowledge of the distribution of land and water in those techound regions has generally left the difficulties of further discovery greater than before, and while the precautions to be taken and the energy to be supplied must be quite as great as in the days of Baffin or Parry, the results must depend more than ever on a favorable season, a lucky lane in the ice, or on what a sportisman would call a judicious cast in critical cases of doubt. We may, however, hope to near something of interest to geographers with regard to the prospects of antarctic discovery in connection with the preparations for observing the coming transit of Venus. Geographers and astronomers will sympathize less than other taxpayers with the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he finds even the heavenly bodies moving for a parliamentary grant. We may wonder with Mr. Lowe that even Venus cannot arrange a transit without an application to the British Treasury, but we may hope that Parliament, when the application does come before them, will not be less liberal than, in the days of Cook, they were exactly a century ago, and that they will not be wanting a Hooker to record the discoveries of our philosophers in the antarche regions. They will be most important in a scientific point of view, even though they may lack the novelty and thrilling incidents which made the voyages of the Erebus and Terror almost as exciting as season during which an Arctic summer allows the navigator for a few weeks only any

and a day were surficiently accounted for after they to be not the surficient to surficient the surficient to the surficient to the surficient to the surficient to surficient the surficient to the surficient to surficient to surficient the surficient to surficient the surficient to surficient the surficient to surficient the surficient to surficient to surficient the surficient to surficient to surficient the surficient to s

trace out the yet unexhausted wonders of our own Atpute rauges, it is clear that the Hunalayan range and its offshoots may afford ample ground for the most energetic of explorers for many generations to come. I trust some of our visitors may be able to give us late and detailed accounts of what Mr. Cooper has done, and proposes to do, towards exploring the aimost unknown region which he has already so vigorously attacked from various directions. Though he has not hitherto succeeded in traversing the inhospitable contries between Bengal and china, the energy and judgment with which he has repeated and varied his efforts must, sooner or later, lead to important discoveries, and I trust that his repeated disappointments may find compensation in the ultimate solution of what may be regarded at present as the great geographical problem of that part of Asia. The association will recoilect that the latest intelligence regarding the course of the Sanpoothe great river which runs so far from west to east in a course nearly parallel to the general direction of the main Himmalaya range—has revived a former discussion as to whether that river is the upper stream of the Bramapootra or of the Irrawady. The supposition that it was identical with the irrawady has long been considered as set at rest, and some of our best authorities—such as Drs. Hooker, Thompson and Campbell—would, Ibelieve, scout the notion that there was any present doubt on the subject. Stall, it is cortain that some Chinese and Thibetan informants have assured later travellers wany has long been considered as set at rest, and some of our best authorities—such as Drs. Hooker, Thompson and Campbell—would, I believe, scout the notion that there was any present doubt on the subject. Still, it is certain that some Chinese and Thibetan informants have assured later travellers that the Sanpool is the upper stream of the Irrawady, and we are almost destitute of any accurate data regarding the course of the Bramapootra much higher up than the Ludiya. It is clear, then, that there is need of further inquiry before the quession can be said to be finally set at rest; and the little we know of the rivers further down, between Burman and China, tends to show that it would be unsafe to dogmatize too confidently as to the impossibility of any theory, however improbable it may primal facts appear to be. Thus, unless there be a misprint in the published accounts of Captain Sladen's expedition, he ascertained Momeun, one of the furthest points reached near the Burmese and Chinese frontier, to be 8,000 feet above the sea—an elevation hitherto, I believe, quite unsuspected. It is true that the somewhat doubtful course of the four great rivers, the Irrawady, the Salween, Cambogia and the Yang-tseking, which are represented on our latest maps as there running for so many hundred miles in courses nearly parallel, and frequently less than sixty miles apart, would indicate streams flowing in deep gorges, like the upper course of many of the rivers which have their source in the Himalayas, and separated probably by very lofty mountain ranges; but hitherto the data for mapping out the course of these rivers have been little better than conjectural. We may hope that future attempts to penetrate in this direction from Burmah will meet with better success thought back information of considerable value, and which may add inture explorers to renew their attempts to

which may aid inture explorers to renew their attembts with better prospects of a complete and successful result.

The glory of being the first, in modern days, actually to traverse the almost unknown region between the Hindo-Uninese races and China proper has been reserved for our neighbors the French. The feilows of the Geographical Society will recollect the admirable summary of the results of this great French expedition which was given by our president in his last anniversary address, wherein Bir Roderick Murchison described the general course of a journey almost unparalleled in modern days—a journey of 5,200 miles from the tidal waters of the Cambogia river to Shanghae, 2,480 miles of the distance having been traversed on foot—the whole distance, with very few exceptions, being almost entirely new to modern European travellers. I am not sure whether we are likely to hear from any of our visitors any details of this expedition beyond what has been aiready published in the French geographical periodicals, but we cannot doubt that whenever the scientific results of such a journey are published they will prove of surpassing interest. A country so rich and varied in soil, with a rain rail probably in parts exceeding that of almost any known portion of the globe, and a great variety of temperature, which has been hitherto almost any known portion of the globe, and a great variety of temperature, which has been hitherto almost any known portion of the globe, and a great variety of temperature, which has been hitherto almost any known portion of the globe, and a great variety of temperature, which has been hitherto almost any flow portion of the globe, and a great variety of temperature, which has been hitherto almost any flow portion of the globe and a great variety of temperature, which has been hitherto almost any flow portion of the globe and a great of the temperature and the doubted that all these attempts to traverse the regions which separate india from china have a political and social spector of the lig

pelago, must possess a fauna and flora of great novelty and interest. Nor can it be doubted that all these attempts to traverse the regions which separate india from China have a political and social aspect of the highest importance. It is clear that the time has arrived in China when we may witness one of those great social movements which in all ages have so powerfully affected the destinies of nations and the geographical distribution of races. Sir Bartle Frere next referred to the recent discoveries in South Africa, which would be made known to the section, and expressed a confident belief that Dr. Livingstone was alive, and would eventually make his way from the interior of the country.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The wintry aspect of the weather yesterday did not deter the admirers of the game of base ball from locking to the Union Grounds to witness the con-test between the Mutuals and the champion Eckfords. The majority of those present, however, en-tertained the idea that this was the first game of a new series for the championship, and for that reason the play was watched with much more interest. It was not one of a new series, but simply a friendly, single, practice game between the nines. The conhope to hear statements of such importance as at former meetings, when Livingstone, Speke, Bake and Palgrave enchained the attention of the association with the narratives of their recent discoveries. Still I believe there are gentlemen present who will satisfy you that the spirit of research is not less active now than in former years, and that every season brings additions to our stock of geographical knowledge which, in the aggregate, are of wast importance.

There are among us, I am glad to hear, more than one geographer who will represent that vast Russian empire whose territories extend in so many directions into regions comparatively unknown, and whose government has long been so honorably distinguished by the aid it has afforded to geographical science. It may, I believe, be truly said that along the line of thousands of leagues which form the southern boundary of the Russian empire in Asia there are scarcely 100 miles regarding which our knowledge is as complete as could be desired; and almost every government official employed on the means of adding important information to our stock of ascertsined geographical facts. An increasing share of public attention has of late been directed to accomplish pole. The Mutuals being in hitting trim the ball went skipping and with three runs. The very high wind that prevailed was all in favor of the batting, and the Mutuals being in hitting trim the ball went skipping and your of the did with a good into right field and made there are scarcely 100 miles regarding which our knowledge is as complete as could be desired; and almost every government official employed on the foundation of the prevention of victory was settled and the crowd began to move toward the gates. Two runs more were added by Swandell and C. Mills—the latter a broad and the counter of the prevention of the prevention of the field—and being in hitting trim the ball went as the progressed and whose government official employed on the counter of the prevention of the prevention of the prevention of t

The game ended with the sc EXEVORD.

Players. O. R. 1R.T.

Allaton, 1st b. 3 3 3 5

Allaton, 1st b. 3 3 3 5

Hartin, p. 4 2 3 5

Martin, p. 4 2 3 5

Modes, s. 2 3 5 4

Jewett, c. 4 2 1

Wood, 2d b. 1 5 4 4

Pinkham, r. 3 3 3 8

Eggler, c. f. 4 1 1 Planers.
Hatheld, 3d b.....
Hatheld, 3d b.....
E. Mills, lat b.
Finnly, 2d b....
Lewis, r. f.
Swandell, l. f.
C. Mills, c.
Eggler, c. f.
Wolters, p.
Carieton, s. s.

tual, id. Assessed by E. Mills, a ready, a volume, a volume, in the leaf of th

Base Ball Notes.

ington yesterday with the score, 37 to 24. The Empires do not play the Athletes to-day. The Eckfords will go to Elizabeth to-day and play

the Resolutes this afternoon. The Athletic, of Brooklyn, play the Champions to-day at Jersey City, and the Atlantics play the

Eagles, of Flatbush, at the Capitoline. The Keystones claim the junior championship on The Keystones claim the junior championship on the ground that the Fly Aways have disbanded and they had been defeated by the Keystones in the first game. The return game was arranged to come off to-day, but, according to report, the Fly Aways will not be on hand, so that the Keystones can claim the game by forfeit. On Saturday the Keystones will play the Gramercy on the Champion grounds at acres City.

The Forest City, of theveland, thio, defeated the Alerts, of Rochester, yesterday at Cleveland. Score, 34 to 29.

The Shermans, of Utica, defeated the Niagarns at Buffalo yesterday. Score, 39 to 28.

CRICKET.

New York vs. The "Dragouslayers"-Return

Game.
The return game of the match between the St. George and New York cricket clubs was begun yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the latter club. There were but few outsiders present during the play, which, taken as a whole, was not very spirited on either side. Each club played its first innings before the close of the day, the New Yorkers going to the bat the first, their score standing at the close of the linnings 91, 16 of which were made by oyes and wides. The St. George scored 78, 18 of which were byes and wides. The New Yorkers began their second innings before "time" was called. The game will be continued to-day. The following is the score:— George and New York cricket clubs was begun yes-

| New York | Str. Grown | Str.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

kuble Interview with General Camby-He Gives His Views-The Test Outh to Enforced, Willy Nilly.

[Richmond correspondence (August 28) of the Petersburg Express.]
Light at last. We can now see our way out of the woods; but let us get safely into the open country before we huzza. The following intelligence is important, decisive and perfectly reliable. A gentleman of a State committee (whose name I am asked not to mention now) has had an interview with General Canby, in which the ensuing conversation took place:—

General Canby, in which the ensuing conversation took place:—
COMMITTEE MAN—General, as a member of one of the State committees of the political combination which ratified the constitution and elected Governor Walker I come to you to learn if you have any suggestions to make that will assist in leading to the speedy reconstruction of Virginia.

General Canby—Well, sir, as far as it lies with me the way to reconstruction, and the only way is for all the ineligible members elect of the Lezislature to fill the vacancies thus made. If then eligible men are returned I will promptly take every measure necessary to the full restoration of the State government.

COMMITTEE MAN—Whom do you consider incli-

MANTEE MAN-Whom do you consider incl

gible?
General Cansy—All who cannot or who refuse to take the test oath prescribed by Congress.
Committee Man—You have then determined that the Legislature must not meet as at present constituted?

the Legislature must not meet as at present constituted?

General Canby—Yes, the test oath is a sine quat
non, in my judgment, and i am confident that a quorum of the present body cannot take it.

Committee Man—In the cases of resignation you
propose, do you contemplate, in any instance, to deciare the candinate who received the next highest
number of votes elected?

General Canby—No, sir. There need be no fear of
that. I will refer every such vacancy to a vote of
the proper electors—the people.

Committee Man—is there no just reasons to expect that the authorities at Washington may relieve
you of the necessity of enforcing the test oath y

General Canby—Quite the contrary, indeed. I am
persuaded that the Cabinet will either sustain me in
my interpretation of what I consider a plain provision of the law, or will remain silent in the matter.

COMMITTER MAN—What do you intend to do if the members unable to take the oath decline to resign ? members unable to take the oath decline to resign y General Carsy-Nothing, until Congress assem-bles, when I will refer everything to that body for Inal adjudication.

General Canny—Nothing, until Congress assembles, when I will rafer everything to that body for final adjaidication.

Committee Man—The views you have presented to me, then, are your ultimature?

General Canny—Positively. If the ineligibles do not resign, or if, in new elections, other ineligibles are chosen to dit their places, reconstruction in Virginia must pause until Congress gives further directions. But if the conditions I offer are promptly accepted and compiled with, I will do all that I can to facilitate the rehabilitation of the State.

COMMITTEE MAN—Now, General: let me ask you why, as he can take the test oath, you have not instailed Governor Gilbert C. Walker?

General Canny—Well, sir, sailes from the objections to restoring only one branch of the government here while the other is postponed, I will tell you trankly that the chief consideration which has caused me not to install Governor Walker is the course pursued by the Conservative State Committee. That committee is composed of men of most disloyal ante-odents, and it was formed originally in avowed opposition to every measure of reconstruction. When I issued my circular letter to the members elect of the Legislature, for the purpose of learning definitely who could and who could not take the test oath, that committee officiously and factiously—not to say seditiously—interfered to prevent responses to my inquiries. White it continues in active existence, exerting all its great power for evil, I consider it a standing menace to me and to just reconstruction. Never, while I can avoid it, will yield any part of this State government to the practical control of that dangerous clique. If it had quietly dissolved after accomplishing the election of Mr. Walker, an irritating source of dimoulty shed distrust would have been removed and reconstruction greatly promoted.

Committee Man—I heartily thank you, General, for the freedom with which you have declared your views. I shall present them at once for consideration before the committees concerned and t

I hope that harmony will result from this understanding of your position.

General Canny—You are at liberty to give as great publicity as you choose to what I have said to you, and I will join in the hope that harmony will result. I am as anxious as any man to have the reconstruction of Virginia properly and happily consummated. It has been known for some time that General Canby greatly distrusted the conservative committee, and recent efforts, not yet successful, have been made to supersede it by the true republican committee and by a joint committee representing the whole body of the supporters of Walker, and composed of unobackous conservatives and moderates. Few, if any, of the conservative committee are here, posed of unobnoxious conservatives and moderates. Few, if any, of the conservative committee are here, but it is thought that the majority will agree to acquiescence in the proposed new committee.

The proposed resignation of the members who cannot take the test cath, it is believed, will be agreed to. It is warmly lavored by the gentieman who is known as the leading spirit in all the recent new political movements.

Reported Speedy Installation of Governor Walker.

Walker.
[Richmond (August 30) correspondence of the Norfolk Journal.]
From an authentic source I learn that General Canby has applied for instructions from General Sherman to install Gilbert C. Walker, the Governor elect. It is stated the Commanding General is actuated to this course by the urgent necessities of the people, of whom Mr. Walker is now the proper quardism. During the coming month proxies will have to be appointed for the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, and it would be unjust to allow Governor Wells to make these appointments, which would hold good for the next twelve months. General Canby repeatedly expressed himself very favorably to Governor Walker, and it is presumed that he will be inaugurated at an early day.

John S. Millson After General Canby. Virginia, on the subject of the test oath, is of pecu-Har interest and importance at this time:-

DRAR SIR—I received yesterday your letter asking my opinion on the question:—"Whether the test outh can be legally imposed upon the members elect of the Virginia Legislature?" You refer, of course, to any other test oath than that contemplated by the third section of the fourteenth constitutional amendment.

ment.

Much has been said and written upon this subject, but it seems to me extremely simple, and admits of an easy solution.

Coagress, by several acts, declared that "no legal State government then existing in the same were not legal State governments. State governments were not legal State governments. They accordingly provided that these civil governments, shall be "deemed provisional only" until legal State governments shall be "deemed provisional only" until legal State governments shall be "deemed provisional only" until legal State governments shall be "deemed provisional only" until legal State governments with the constructed, or in popular phrase, "reconstructed."

Here, it will be observed, the distinction is carcilly drawn by Congress between legal State governments and those not legal and declared to be provisional. Their express object was to get rid of the latter by authorizing the people to establish the former. They never authorized or intended to authorize the people to construct a "provisional" government or any other form of State government that they had themselves pronounced not to be legal. The power was only to form a legal State government, and if that was not formed then there was no power to do anything else, and the work done was simply a nullity.

Congress reserved the power to determine whether the people of any of these States, in attempting to reconstruct a legal State government, conformed to the requirements of the law. By section seven of the act of April 10, 1809, they provide "That the proceedings in any of said States shall not be deemed final or operate as a complete restoration thereof, until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress. If Congress shall decide that Virginia has complied with the prescribed conditions, then the government seatolishment, and the acts of such government seatolishment, and the acts of such government seatolishment, and the acts of such government provided by it will have no existence.

To argue that because it is not yet declare

bers of a legal State government, or just nothing at all. It is impossible that the government shall be at the same time both legal and illegal, both State and provisional. I am very respectfully upurs. Colonel RICHARD LEWELLEN, NOrfolk, Va.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE

NEW JERSEY.

THE CASE OF OVERSEER McDonnell..-The testion nony given before the committee of the Com Council on Tuesday night in the case of Mr. Mc-Council on Itselay inger in the case of the Poor, completely exone-rated that official. Drs. Varick and Lutkins stated that he carried out their orders to the letter. There is some dissatisfaction expressed at the action of the Corporation Attorney, who acted as prosecutor, aithough the Common Council preferred no charges against Mr. McDonnell. The latter called for the in-vestigation, and was represented by Mr. Leon Abbett.

Hoboken. ATTEMPTED DOUBLE SUICIDE. - Mary Williams and Mary Johnson, two youtnful damsels, were com ted to prison yesterday for attempting to drown themselves near the Elysian Fields.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—The unknown man who

was struck by a locomotive on the Morris and Essezi Railroad died at the Sisters' Hospital last evenings after suffering intense pain.

PRESENTATION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.-A nume ber of citizens assembled at the Club room last even ing and presented Captain Donavan with a golds watch and a shield. The police gave him a beautiful gold chain as a token of their appreciation of his efficiency. The Captain thanked them in appropriate

SOME INFORMATION FOR "REDDY THE BLACK SMITH."-Lawrence Graham, of Madison avenue, Hudson City, who is the principal witness against "Reddy the Blacksmith." was arrested on Tuesday night on the charge of threatening to take the life of Horato Nelson, of Beacon avenue. Nelson, it appears, had a drink in Graham's store, and a dispute arose about some money which he owed Graham. Paterson

THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD. - New surveys are bemg made, it is reported, to run this road direct from Pompton to New York, leaving Paterson some four miles in the shade, out shortening the route about three miles. This movement is considered by many to be for the purpose of awakening the Paterson people from their apathy upon the subject.

FALSE PRETENCES.-A man named Richard Kanouse, hailing from Pompton, was yesterday arrested and committed upon a charge of false prerested and committed upon a courge of lane pre-tenses. His plan was to give a large order for goods to be sent to the office of some prominent man, of whom he borrowed money upon security of the his goods just left, which he was to call for and re-deem shortly, but didn't. His little game was dis-covered and he was captured. It is said he has had considerable success in "raising the wind," by this

A NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL, -After an ineffectual attempt on the part of the seventeen Protestan churches of Paterson to raise \$20,000 toward establishing a public hospital in Paters establishing a public hospital in Facerson, on Tuesday the little Society of Sisters of Charity purchased, the splendid Fonda property for a general hospital. This property is eligibly situated on the plank road and is one of the pretitest spots in the city. The price paid was \$60,000. This hospital will be general, free to the sick of all creeds and beliefs, will be maintained by the Sisters and attended by four of the Paterson physicians.

Newark. CANINICAL STATISTICS .- It is a noteworthy face that though the juvenile raid on the dogs, impelled by a reward of fifty cents per animal capita has been carried on with as much zest, pleasure and been carried on with as much zest, pleasure and profit this year as last, the comparative percentage, of mad dogs has not been one in ten of last season. Up to yesterday at noon there had been throught into the public pond 782 dogs, of which number 685 have passed into the great caninical hereafter. Of these one boy alone has regularly brought in two and three every day since the season commenced. The same urchin, whose name is Terence Sheridan, plunged into the river a day or so ago, and gallantly saved a child from drowning.

A HARD CUSTOMER.—Yesterday lorence among the prisoners arraigned before the magistrates as

the prisoners arraigned before the magistrates at the police court for disposition was a hard looking desperado, named Albert Siegel, a resident of 144 West Kinney street, who was charged with having committed a double assault and battery on his wife Louisa and a neighbor named Mrs. Sind. It seems he had been arrested on complaint of the Overseer of Poor, who feared that his family would become a burden to the town. He was held to ball in \$400 to appear for trial on a charge of desertion. No sooner had be got home than ne commenced abusing his wife again. A second time the officers wont to arrest him. He showed fight and kept them as bay for some time with brickbats, until the sight of a revolver wrought a wonderful change and he was sainly and quietly led to the station. He was fully committed for trial.

FIRE-ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.-Early yesterday in the machine shop of Messrs. Stevens, Roberts & Howell's factory, on Washington street, a four story Howell's factory, on Washington street, a four story brick building, being entirely "gutted" and the walls damaged so that they will have to be torm down. The machinery and stock were also entirely destroyed. The entire loss will be about \$7,000, the insurance being only \$4,500. This is about equally divided between the Newark and two New York companies. But for two energetic wardens of the fire department, who were promptly on hand, there is no knowing what the extent of the fire might have reached. The building was one of group of five clustered together and occupied a central position. While returning the driver of No. Howe carriage, named Elias B. Latham, was knocked down and run over by his own herse and injured severely though not fatally.

STATEN ISLAND.

A YACHT UPSET-NARBOW ESCAPE.-Mr. H. H. Moran, Mr. M. J. Leon, his wife and daughter were taking what they enjoyed as a delightful sail taking what they enjoyed as a delightful sail from Pleasure Bay around the lighthouse, when they thought to extend their cruise beyond "the Hook." They were warned of an approaching squall by ar incoming yacht, belonging to Mr. Loew, New York County Clerk, and soon after the frail craft was struck by a heavy blow, carrying of the mast. It is, due to the humane exertions of Mr. Loew that all four on board the little yacht were saved, amid great difficulty under the prevailing high wind. As soon as Mr. Moran and party were transferred to Mr. Loew's yacht their own vessel keeled over and sunke

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

STATE PRISON MONTHLY RECORD.-The total numper of convicts in the male department of Sing Sings rrison on August I was 1,237. During the month nineteen were received, thirty-five discharged, one escaped and two died, leaving the total number of males remaining on August 31, 1,218. In the female prison there were on the last of the month above stated 121 inmates. Since then there were received during the month one; discharged three. Total remaining August 31, 119, making the grand total of convicts in both prisons 1,337. Prison on August I was 1,237. During the m ATTEMPTED MUTINY AT SING SING PRISON.

Tuesday afternoon a spirit of open insubordination Prison, which was luckily suppressed before it became general among the convicts in that departement. On the occasion in question one of the keepers had just posted a notice to the effect that no man should leave his bench without express permission, when a daring fellow went to the spot, and, as he thought undnoticed by his keeper, tore the order from the place. When called to account for his conductimmediately afterwards, he replied with blasphemous anuse, and, on being ordered to his work, assumed a threatening attitude and attempted to assault the keeper. At this juncture another mutinous convious approached the contestants having a pair of newy shoes in his hands, with which he was about to fell the keeper, when the latter drew his revolver, as sight of which had ceased as if by common consent in the shop, was quietly resumed. Both of the rebellious convicts were secured in dark cells, where it is probable tney will remain for some time. Prison, which was tuckily suppressed before it be

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

SINGULAR SHOOTING OF A BOY .- An intense excitement was created in Middletown yesterday morning by the accidental shooting of a boy named Oliver Millspaugh, son of Nelson Millspaugh, of this town, by another boy named Eugene Quick. Both boys were in the employ of A. B. Demfng, wholesale and were in the employ of A. B. Deming, wholesale and retail booksellers and newsdealers, in the capacity of carriers. At the time of the occurrence they were in the store between two of the counters, while a lady cierk was waiting upon some customers, Mr. Deming being absent at the time. Quick had a small pistol in his nami and anapped down the hammer when the pistol was discharged, the ball taking effect in Milispangh's body about an inch below the ribs in the right side, passing aimost through his body. After he had been removed to his home, Dr. Everett extracted the ball. It is feared that the lad will not recover, as he has probably bied considerably internally. Young Quick was immediately taken in charge by his father, who is a policeman, and brought before a justice, where he stated that he did not know the pistol was loaded, and that the shooting was entirely accidental. He was remanded to the custody of his father to await the result of young Millspaugh's injuries. The wounded boy is about thirteen years of age and the other about fourteen.